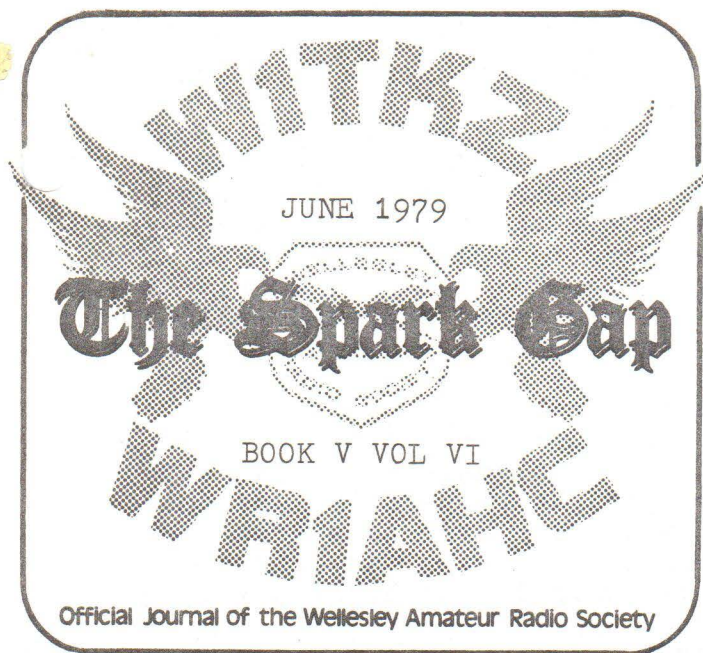




It Seems to Me...

Periodically on this page requests are made of the less active members of the Wellesley Amateur Radio Society to make themselves more visible by participating in more club activities, coming out to the meetings and generally speaking up on their opinion of how the club is being run. Still during the course of the club year there are some members who remain just about anonymous. Whether you are one of this group or someone who is at every activity, or somewhere inbetween, in the following pages you will have two opportunities to let your voice be heard on what will happen in the club during the next year.

The first item is the annual club election of officers which anyone who has been a member for a few years probably has been expecting this time of year. The nominating committee has been conducting nominations at several meetings and has a large slate of candidates for the various elected offices. Your choice of officers will of course have the greatest effect on the events in the club during the next year as, of course, the officers are the policy makers. So choose carefully but above all, vote and be heard!

condly, to guide your new offic-

ers in their efforts next year, you will find a questionnaire in which you have the chance to express your interests and so give the officers something to go on when planning activities. In the past, the activities the club has held have been those the officers and the most active members have enjoyed most, which is fine. But there is always the question when some members do not show up for many of the events if it is because there are things they would enjoy doing more. To rectify this, it was decided to send out this questionnaire to the membership in order to get a better idea of what the membership as a whole is interested in, and so to better plan the future activities of the WARS. No matter whether you have been pleased with the past activities or not, make yourself heard so that the club can be truly run for the membership.

For the first time, the club is planning to honor its own members with a "Ham of the Year Award" to be presented at the end of each club year. It has been decided to go back a few years this first time and present an award for the club year 76/77, 77/78, as well as the current year 78/79. The exact qualifications have not been decided, but a committee headed by Kevin Kelly, WA1YHV, is working on it. If you have any ideas on this, or would like to nominate someone for any of the above three years, contact Kevin or drop a note to the club address.

With the coming of the warm months, the activities of the WARS begin to move to the outdoors. In addition to the VHF expedition and Field Day in June, once again we will be having a joint picnic and softball game with the Middlesex ARC. The date for this years event is July 15, with a rain date of August 26. It will once again be held at the Auburndale playground in Newton, just off of Route 128 at the Route 30 exit. □

MEETINGS THIS MONTH:

June 7, 1979 at 7:30 pm-elections

June 21, 1979 at 7:30 pm

Intermediate Bldg., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

profiles

By George Young. WA1YAU

The first subject of this month's profiles is Saul Dinman, K1PDX. While growing up in South Philadelphia, Saul became interested in ham radio. In fact, both he and his father, Herman Dinman (now K2PVF) first took their tests during 1950. Saul's original call was W3ZSF, which was changed to K2PVG when he moved to New Jersey.

After graduating from Central High School in Philadelphia, Saul pursued an education in electronics, majoring in electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State University, then going to M.I.T.'s graduate school to study mathematics. For several years, he went to work as a computer engineer for various businesses before going into business for himself by establishing GRI Computers of Newton. With the equipment available at his business Saul keeps a computerized club roster as well as providing the mailing label for your "Spark Gap" each month.

In his business, Saul travels overseas quite a bit. Recently, he was on a business trip to Southeast Asia and Australia. While travelling, Saul has had the opportunity to operate, usually with a friend's rig. He has so far operated in Australia, Europe and Japan, and in England, he is licensed as G5BGH. Besides ham radio, Saul's hobbies include photography and sailing.

At home in Wayland, Saul is married and has two children, Mark and Risa. Born in Framingham and a lifelong resident of Wayland, Mark is also a ham and holds the call WB1FCO. After attending classes at WARS under the direction of Chris Wiles, WA1RGA, Mark earned his Novice ticket in August of 1977 and became a general a few months later. Both he and his father use a Heath SB-102 with a TH3 beam. Mark has been involved in club activities, especially at the Natick Mall and on Field Day. He is at present attending Wayland High School and will graduate with the class of 1980. Besides ham radio, his other hobby is coin collecting.

Last February, the Dinman family

went on a sailing tour of both the British and American Virgin Islands. Flying down from New York, they landed in the islands and chartered a 41 foot sloop for the occasion. To operate in the British Virgin Islands, Saul and Mark used their calls /mmVP2V, which permitted them to operate within 60 miles of shore, but not on the islands themselves. So, they operated while docked in the harbor. Because of nearby mountains, their signal was not well received up here.

Once out in the open ocean, and in KV4 land, their signals were much better. Most of their operating was on ten SSB, and, many from this area had the chance to talk with the Dinmans. In all, the trip lasted eight days. □

Minutes

Meeting of April 19, 1979:

The meeting was opened at 8:15 pm with the discussion of a proposed flea market in the fall on which the president asked for opinions.

The president then praised the club auction and its participation in the Boston Marathon.

Nominations for next year's officers was next. This was conducted by Dick Magnanti, WB1BUQ, and C.J. McDonald, WB1BUM.

Glenn Brodie, N1ACN, talked about the VHF expedition to Vermont in June. Bill Downing, WA1PQY, talked about Field Day on Martha's Vineyard.

The president read a letter from Bob Arnold, a club member who is presently with the U.S. Navy (see p. 3).

The meeting closed at 9:55 pm.

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Meeting of May 3, 1979:

The meeting was opened at 8:10 pm.

Beginning with this meeting the club will initiate a raffle. The first item raffled off was a calculator won by Dave Kirschen, WA1ZRH.

For the second and last time before the election, Dick Magnanti and C.J. McDonald conducted nominations. See end of issue for ballot.

Glenn Brodie and Bill Downing talked about their respective operating activities, with Bill requesting equipment availability information from the Field Day participants.

The Spark Gap

Official Journal of the Wellesley Amateur Radio Society



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: NELS J. ANDERSON, KIUR
32 WESTGATE ROAD, APT. 6
CHESTNUT HILL, MASS. 02167

THE "SPARK GAP" IS A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE WELLESLEY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY. ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE IS TO KEEP ITS MEMBERS ABREAST OF CURRENT HAPPENINGS, P.C.C. RULES & REGULATIONS CHANGES, AND TO LIST EQUIPMENT OFFERED FOR SALE OR TRADE BY MEMBERS. MEMBERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE "SPARK GAP" AND MAY SEND THEIR ARTICLES (TYPEWRITTEN IF POSSIBLE) TO THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OR TO THE CLUB ADDRESS.

THE WELLESLEY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF AMATEUR RADIO THROUGH INSTRUCTION, FELLOWSHIP, DEMONSTRATION, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF PARTICIPATION. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY IS \$5. THE CLUB YEAR RUNS FROM SEPTEMBER 1 - JUNE 30. AMATEUR NOVICE AND GENERAL CLASSES ARE CONDUCTED REGULARLY AT NO COST. TO ENROLL IN A CLASS, OR GAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIETY IN GENERAL, WRITE:

THE WELLESLEY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
324 WASHINGTON STREET
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. 02181



Dick Paret, WA1ZLQ, talked about club equipment needs as discussed at a special meeting held April 26th.

Slides of last year's QSO party, Natick Mall and Field Day were shown. □

Executive Minutes

Meeting of May 5, 1979:

The meeting was opened at 9:04 pm.

A discussion was held about a questionnaire to be sent to the membership concerning individual interests. (See end of this issue.)

The discussion of the control of the 63/03 repeater brought up the idea of using a 450 MHz control line, which would then save the cost of the telephone control line. The feasibility of this was to be checked.

Affiliation with the 96/36 repeater was discussed, with the decision being made to drop affiliation after the middle of the year, June 30th.

Status of new club equipment was reviewed. The RTTY unit is still experiencing power supply problems; the two met quagis are still under construction, the code speed-o-meter construc-

tion awaits the completion of the quagis; and the building of an accumulator keyer is being looked into.

Kevin Kelly, WA1YHV, was chosen to head a committee to look into the Ham of the Year award. Nominations are requested for the years 76/77, 77/78, and the current year 78/79 from the membership.

C.J. McDonald volunteered to look into repair of the coffee pot. □

FROM THE MAILBAG



Dear Members,

I wanted to write to the Society to convey some of my recent thoughts concerning the membership.

Some of you may remember me, and others may not; but that is neither here nor there. After my transfer to South Carolina I was unable to get everything together and on the air for nearly a year and a half, due to the operations of the ship I am on. During that period of time I sincerely missed operating.

In February after returning from a 7½ month deployment I was finally able to get back on the air and at that time began a search for an Amateur club to become involved with. And that, my friends, is the basic reason for this letter.

After several meetings with several groups, which were all disappointing evenings listening to childish bickering, I found myself thinking and wishing that I was back with the WARS.

I never before, and frankly, probably never will, have the opportunity to be a part of a group as active and enthusiastic as you are.

I just wanted to tell you that you all are unique in every respect. Your participation in club activities, and the number of them, is unparalleled. You have much to be proud of, and I feel quite privileged to have had the opportunity to be a part of that group.

I look forward to seeing everyone again in the future. Keep up the good work.

73, Bob Arnold, WD4AOH
390 Furman Lane
Ladson, SC 29456

P.S. Keep sending that Spark Gap, I love it! □

OLDE TIME RADIO

By Nels Anderson, K1UR

(Part Three)

Oliver Lodge finally decided he should be getting some of the credit for wireless, and so applied for a patent on "Improvements in Syntonized Telegraphy". This patent contained a basic improvement over Marconi's 1896 patent in the use of syntony or tuning which Marconi had not yet thought of using. Lodge had gotten behind Marconi commercially, but in the very important area of syntony at least, he was well ahead of Marconi in 1897. This patent, although Marconi would soon improve on it, would be the basic patent in syntony.

By late in 1898 Marconi's system had worked over a distance of twelve miles in an experiment for the Italian government at Spezia. This experiment foreshadowed the area in which early wireless would be most used, communications between ships and the shore. In this particular experiment an iron-clad warship was used. The antenna was supported by a 90 foot mast on the ship, and signals were received with no difficulty even though the receiver was deep in the hull of the ship, eight feet below the water line.

Marconi made many similar demonstrations during the subsequent months. With each experiment reports are given that his distance had increased a few miles over the previous record. As he continued to work on and use his wireless equipment, it gradually improved and the ability to use it also improved. At first Marconi attempted to sell his equipment outright to buyers. For all but very large users such as the military this did not work as most potential users were not prepared to set up and operate their own system. What they wanted was the use of a wireless telegraph system. Marconi realized this, and began renting equipment and providing operators. In addition, shore stations were set up to handle communications from ships equipped with Marconi's apparatus.

Early in 1899 Marconi arranged for the first international wireless experiment. Permission was obtained from

the French government to set up a station at Wimereaux, near Boulogne. On the other side of the English Channel, 32 miles away another station was set up at South Foreland in Kent. The test was highly successful, with many messages being sent back and forth over a long period. The French government was so impressed that they commissioned Marconi to install wireless on some naval vessels for further tests.

Later that year, Marconi came to America for the first time. The New York Herald hired him to cover the America's Cup yacht races off of Sandy Hook. Marconi installed his apparatus on the steamship "Grande Duchess" from which he sent in reports as the ship followed the racers, to a cable ship which relayed the reports into New York. This was a great success. Following the races, the United States Navy invited Marconi to give demonstrations between navy vessels. Signalling was performed successfully between vessels up to sixty miles apart.

Marconi was becoming very successful with his apparatus. He still had a serious problem, though, for he could not yet tune his equipment. Opponents of his often pointed out that the system did not provide any secrecy as anyone within the range of the transmitter could pick up the signals. By this time Marconi was aware of this problem and was hard at work on it, making promises but not yet revealing anything.

In late 1900 Marconi finally revealed his system for syntonized wireless telegraphy in an experiment between Poole on the English coast and St. Catherines on the Isle of Wight. Two messages were simultaneously sent and were successfully received even when both receivers used the same antenna. He had received a patent for this system in April of 1900. The system was quite similar to the one that Lodge had patented in 1897, but one significant advance was made in the exciter and detector circuits, in that they were tuned as well as the antenna. This became known as the "four circuit" tuning system. Lodge's patent was still the primary one, but he did not choose to oppose Marconi until eleven years later, at which time Marconi willingly bought Lodge's patent.

Meanwhile, Marconi was also working

on improving distances over which signals could be received so that by mid-1901 he was able to communicate with ships several hundred miles out to sea. The next step seemed naturally to signal across the Atlantic Ocean and so he prepared for tests in late 1901. A 25 kilowatt transmitting station was set up at Poldhu, Wales and a receiving station at Glace Bay, Newfoundland. At prearranged times, the letter "S" was sent from Poldhu and was attempted to be heard in Newfoundland. At the receiving end a telephone receiver was used instead of the normal inking recorder because it was much more sensitive. On December 11 Marconi declared that he had successfully received the transmissions. There was some disbelief of this success as no complete messages were attempted. There is no reason to doubt Marconi however, as he had always tended to understate his achievements. The reason that the letter "S" was used in the tests was that sending a dash would have overloaded the transmitter components, so no complete messages were possible! He managed to improve the transmitter very quickly, and in February 1902 full messages were received by the steamship "Philadelphia" while 1551 miles away from Poldhu.

At this point wireless telegraphy can be considered complete, although obviously development would continue. What did Marconi's contemporaries think of his work? Opinion was somewhat mixed. In its issue of April 19, 1902 Scientific American upholds Marconi as the inventor of wireless over others who had been making claims, although earlier Scientific American had given credit to others also. John Trowbridge, writing in Popular Science states that Marconi's system is not new but only new in application. The French Academy of Science gives credit to a large group, first to Feddersen and Maxwell, then to Hertz, but principally to Branly. Marconi himself does not claim full credit. He described his system in 1899 as a Righi oscillator, and his receiver as a coherer, which "was discovered...by Professor C. Becchi-Onesti, of Fermo, and was improved by Branly, and modified by Professor Lodge and others."

Examining the evidence, it appears

that the only part of the system that was original to Marconi was the use of the high grounded vertical antenna. Antennas similar to this had been used by others, but Marconi's idea to put it up very high was original with him. This certainly is not a very great accomplishment for someone who is credited as an inventor.

Marconi did a lot of work in wireless telegraphy but his work does not seem to make him an inventor as we would think of the term. Lodge probably made greater contributions, but if it were left up to him alone, radio would not have become a commercial reality. We have seen that he never acted on any of his ideas until Marconi brought out a similar idea. Lodge was ahead of Marconi in the early developments, but never did anything about it. He began many of the necessary developments but never made them practical on his own initiative.

Oliver Lodge was obviously not the inventor of radio. It would seem that no one person can really be described as radio's inventor. How can Marconi be classified? Although he did no original work after 1902, he was vital to the development and commercialization of radio. Clinton DeSoto in his book "200 Meters and Down, the Story of Amateur Radio", seems to have the best description of Marconi: "Certainly Marconi was not the inventor of radio... he was the father of radio, for it was his adaptation of the fruit of others research....that resulted in the art of wireless communications." This description seems to fit Marconi's role perfectly. He was the one who brought radio from a small beginning in the laboratory to a system that would be used for world-wide communications. □

Hearabouts....

In the last issue, George Young, WA1YAU, reported on his efforts to trace past WARS presidents. The following list was provided by the ARRL:

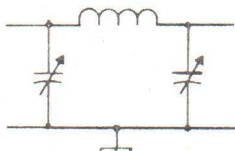
Donald W. Scully, W1HRY	1951-52
Albert Graf, W1OQP	1952-54
Donald W. Scully, W1HRY	1954-55?

The list ends in 1955, so the last date mentioned is not exact. Can anyone fill in the missing years? □

"timeout!"

By Mike Adlerstein, K1FB

Those new, solid state, low band transceivers are great; no tubes, no heat, but unfortunately, no adjustable pi-network in the output either. The sacrifice of this often large and bulky circuit is perhaps the greatest compromise in our rush toward miniaturization. The circuit I'm referring to looks like this on paper:



The network connects the transmitter output stage to the antenna. By adjusting the two capacitors, power can be delivered to the antenna system without reflected power re-entering the output tubes or transistors. This network can be thought of as a one way check valve, which can keep out of the rig power reflected from a mismatched antenna. The adjustable capacitors are used to make the circuit effective up to say a 4 to 1 VSWR, i.e. a certain maximum level of antenna mismatch.

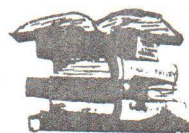
Of course, if you are guaranteed a matched antenna at all times, you don't need the variable capacitors. This is just what the manufacturers of the mini rigs are assuming! But, beware. You only have a "broad banded" rig if your antenna is broad band. If your antenna is not perfectly matched across the band and significant reflected power results, a sensing circuit in the rig detects the reflected power and partially shuts down the output. In my opinion it would be much better to adjust pi-network tuning and retain full power.

If you are already the owner of a "broad banded" rig, what can you do? The situation is simplest on 10, 15, and 20 meters. These bands are narrow enough so that a good triband beam can have a better than 2 to 1 VSWR from end to end.

On 40 meters and particularly on 80 meters, the situation is much worse. An 80 meter dipole antenna resonant at band center, 3.75 MHz, will have a low-

er than 2 to 1 VSWR only from 3.65 MHz to 3.85 MHz. At the band edges, the VSWR will be as bad as 5 to 1. For this band a match box would be helpful (restoring the tuning the manufacturer left out) or use of a more elaborate "broad banded" antenna might be tried. A number of such antennas are suggested in the May 1979 issue of Ham Radio Magazine. Such antennas offer some improvement in bandwidth but often with considerable sacrifice in efficiency and eye appeal. Thus, a broadband, eye opening 80 meter antenna acts like a matched dummy load at the band edges. A fairly efficient broadband wire array takes up an acre of land and obscures the trees. I guess that won't detract from the sight of that pretty mini-rig in the living room if you keep the window shades pulled down tight! □

education corner



"Teaching is one of the most satisfying things a person can do. Few activities provide the feeling of accomplishment with which a successful class rewards the teacher. Knowing that you are really helping others, providing a needed and wanted service to ham radio and the public is only part of it. The rest is an inner, difficult-to-explain feeling teachers get when they see that smile on the face of the person who just passed the test, that look of comprehension on the face of that person who had trouble with resonance, that sincere and honest "thank you" at the end of the course. The only way to really appreciate what this means to the individual teacher is to try it." (ARRL Instructor Guide).

So, how about you? Would you like to try it? If so please contact me at club meetings or call 653-6462 weekdays.

73, Bill N1ADY □

Hearabouts....

Congratulations to Gene Behrens, ex-N1AFI, on upgrading to Amateur Extra class and on the new call AF1X. □

BOSTON MARATHON

By George Young WA1YAU

For the second straight year, the Wellesley Amateur Radio Society covered the BAA Marathon for the race officials. Last year with beautiful weather and temperatures in the 80's the crowds were a problem, but this year the weather was cool and rainy which is good for the runners, but kept the crowds down. The number of runners increased from 4500 in 1978 to 7800 this year.

Monday, April 16th was the date for the race. Those going to the Pru met at the Intermediate Building at 8 am. From there they went into Boston to set up the net control station, and other stations at the finish line area. In all, some thirty hams were on the air from downtown as well as the checkpoints along the route. The repeaters used for the race were 147.75/15 and 147.63/03, plus 146.52 direct for local communications around the finish line area. One hour before the noon start of the race, the net was opened with all stations checking in from their respective locations. Using WWV as a timekeeper, the WARS was in charge of the countdown.

At noon, the race began in accordance with a signal from NCS to the starter and the official timers. At each checkpoint, officials took down the numbers of the race leaders, with this list then being relayed by the hams at that checkpoint to the officials waiting at the finish line in Boston. The race went fairly smoothly with less trouble finding the official at the checkpoints which had been a serious problem last year. The only emergency handled was for one woman wheelchair contestant who fell out of her wheelchair and was knocked unconscious and rushed to the Newton-Wellesley Hospital.

At about 2:10 Bill Rodgers was the first across the finish line, in record time. With this, our primary purpose was over, but the net stayed active for some time after finishing up details of later runners.

Once again, this event showed the usefulness of Amateur Radio and provided a public service which all participants can be proud of. □

ACTIVITIES ≡

HAMS HELP MAKE THE WALK FOR HUNGER A SUCCESS

On Sunday, May 6, the tenth annual Greater Boston Walk for Hunger brought together some 2500 walkers who covered the 20-mile route from Boston through Newton to Cambridge and back to the State House. This year, the walk went smoother and more efficiently than ever before--thanks to Amateur Radio. The operation was a fabulous success, with considerable good will and cooperation from the ops and the Walkathon coordinators. Twelve hams operated from eight checkpoints along the route and gave superb assistance in coordinating medical and water supplies, finding lost walkers, and facilitating set-up and clean-up operations.

Middlesex club members allowed the ham operators to use the Middlesex ARC repeater on two meter FM. The people who participated in the eleven-hour event (in order of checkpoint assignments) were: Jim WA1UEH, Allan K1BA, Dave KA1DC (with borrowed rig from Paul W1LJO), Dave K1TK, Mark WA1KRI, Nels K1UR, Scott WA1YOJ, Carl WA1ZCQ, George N1GB, Kevin WA1YHV, Jose WB1FQW, and Rick WA6NCX/1 (with borrowed rig from Fred K1VR).

Everyone did a fine job with a collegial spirit--helping other people help others--which is what ham radio is all about. The walkers raised a considerable amount of money which is used to support various anti-hunger programs in Boston and around the world. Walkers and operators both enjoyed a beautiful spring day as well! A sincere thank-you to all involved.

73, Rick Ferranti, WA6NCX □

Auctions / Flea Markets

June 3: South Shore Amateur Radio Club. Flea-market at 10 am, auction at 2 pm. Viking club, 410 Quincy Ave. (Rt. 53), East Braintree, Mass. Talk-in on 52. Flea-market sellers bring own tables and sellers fee of \$3.00, buyers can park in the Quintree Mall adjacent to the Viking club. □

hr REPORT

Proposed Amateur hf allocations did not suffer as a result of the late maneuvering that delayed the submission of the hf band portion of the US WARC proposal. Still included in the US position are the current hf bands, plus new bands at 10.1-10.2, 18.068-18.168, and 25.11-25.21 MHz, with the slight shifts in the current bands as proposed before. Other services were not as fortunate as the final report does show an increase in broadcast spectrum over the previous proposal.

The 220 MHz situation has not changed much either. However, it now appears that the Amateur Service is not the only potential loser in the proposed shift that would give the maritime service prime use of this band. The US Navy operates satellite tracking equipment in the band and says it was unaware of the FCC's last minute shift, and seems almost as unhappy about it as are the Amateurs.

hr Report, May 11, 1979

Three bills proposing the rewrite of the Communications Act of 1934 are being considered by the Congress, two in the Senate (S-611 and S-622) and one, HR-3333, in the House. Hearings on all three began in their respective chambers April 24, and are expected to continue well into June.

Of the three, HR-3333 by Representative Van Deerlin seems to be the one most favorable to Amateur Radio. It is particularly sensitive to the RFI issue, and would require an in-depth nation-wide study of the interference question and the establishment of rules governing the interference potential of electronic gear.

Point of sale control is another issue addressed squarely in HR-3333, which cites the fact that improper use of Amateur equipment is a major source of interference. On the question of license fees, the bill proposed that fees for Amateur Radio or citizens band radio should be minimal "and should be waived."

hr Report, May 11, 1979

FCC's new callsign structure was reaffirmed by Commission last week, when the Commissioners dismissed a number of petitions--including the ARRL's--that had asked that the controversial callsign system be reconsidered.

hr Report, May 4, 1979

"The World of Amateur Radio," the ARRL's new promotional film, was finished up last weekend with the narration sequences shot in the newly refurbished radio room of the Queen Mary in Long Beach. Producer Dave Bell, W6AQ, recently returned from Jordan where he'd filmed sequences with King Hussein, JY1.

The giant ship's radio room is now an Amateur station, thanks to K6OSC, the Associated Amateurs of Long Beach, and is part of the tour of the ship open to the public. Thanks Westlink.

hr Report, May 4, 1979

CHUCKLE KORNERS

IMMUTABLE LAWS

Vic's Law: Bringing in more contest operators late in the contest decreases the score.

Murphy's Fourth Law: If there is a possibility of several things going wrong, the one that will cause the most damage will be the one to go wrong.

Murphy's Law of Thermodynamics: Things get worse under pressure.

Frank's Axiom: Under the most rigorously controlled conditions of line voltage, temperature, humidity and other variables, the rig will do as it darn well pleases.

Cann's Axiom: When all else fails, read the instruction book.

Gummidge's Law: The degree of radio expertise is inversely proportional to the number of statements understood by fellow amateurs.

Jone's Law: The ham who can smile when things go wrong has thought of someone to blame it on.

de "Ham Radio Humor", by
R.W. Johnson, W6MUR

WELLESLEY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
Officer Election Ballot, 1979-1980

INSTRUCTIONS: Vote for one candidate per office by placing an X in the parentheses to the left of that candidates name.

PRESIDENT

()	William Downing	WA1PQY
()	Richard Magnanti	WB1BUQ

VICE PRESIDENT

()	Nels Anderson	K1UR
()	Dale C. Eddy	WA1YOL
()	David Kirschen	WA1ZRH
()	Erik J. Thoresen	K1OGF

RECORDING SECRETARY

()	Morton D. Cohen	WB2SBW
()	George Young	WA1YAU

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

()	David Curry	K1TK
()	William Hanlon	N1ADY
()	Matthew Vartanian	AC1D

TREASURER

()	Frank P. Callahan	N1ACO
()	Jim Hatherley	WA1TBY

FUND RAISING CHAIRPERSON

()	Kevin Kelly	WA1YHV
()	Dennis Vaccaro	WA1WLX

OPERATING ACTIVITIES CHAIRPERSON

()	Joseph McGrath	WA1JIR
()	Richard Paret	WA1ZLQ

Ballots will be counted on 7 June 1979. This ballot may be mailed to the Wellesley Amateur Radio Society, 324 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181, or handed in at the June 7th meeting. IMPORTANT: If mailed in--mark the envelope with the word "BALLOT", your signature, and the date. If you decide to change your vote by a second ballot, the date tells us which ballot to count.

You do not have to sign your ballot or in any other way compromise the secrecy of your vote.

Any reasonable facsimile of this ballot will be accepted and blank ballots will be available at the June 7th meeting.

Another club season is fast coming to an end as far as club activities are concerned for the summer. At an executive planning meeting it was decided to put a questionnaire in the Spark Gap and get some idea of what you would like to do in the year ahead. So that we do not become stagnant in our own ideas, we urge you to fill out this questionnaire and mail it back to us or bring it to a club meeting. You can remain anonymous if you wish, but please let us know what you feel about the club's future plans. Thank you.

Next year I would like to see activities as I have checked below. (check off as many as you think you would be interested in)

Guest Speakers _____ Training Films _____ Slide Shows _____ Novice/General Classes _____

Technical Seminars _____ In what areas? _____

Work Shop Seminars _____ In what areas? _____

Field Radio Trips _____ To where? _____

June Banquet or Outing _____ More use of Club Radio Station _____

QSO Parties _____ More Contests _____ CW or PHONE? _____

CW Practice followed by a Club Informal Net Session _____

Miscellaneous Ideas and Suggestions _____

Field Day Site Local _____ Remote _____

With your help we will be able to better plan our next calendar year. Thanks for your help.

73,

The Planning Committee of W.A.R.S.

USE OTHER SIDE IF NECESSARY